

THE TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 23.

"HORRIBLE PROSCRIPTION."

The men who for twelve years have made themselves merry with the groans of the victims of proscription are now actually groaning over it themselves! Yes, the *Evening Post*, and its adjuncts, which never uttered one word of remembrance when such men as William Henry Harrison and James Barbour, William Slade and the Bradleys, son and James Barbour, and thence down to the humblest Jonathan Thompson, and thence down to the humblest light-house keeper or boat-rower in the service of the government were proscribed, and sent adrift without a word of ornament or explanation, now think it shocking that John I. Morgan, A. J. Bleeker, etc., are not retained by a Whig administration in the most responsible, lucrative and confidential stations under the Government! Is this manly? Is it worthy the organs of a long ascendancy and still for midable party? What can they complain of? Did the Whigs promise to keep all their bitterest adversaries in office? Is it reasonable that they should? Ought the party which took all when it had power, keep all when it is out of power? Have they any claim to monopolize the offices of the Government, whether in the ascendancy or otherwise? Surely the Whigs never promised, and the People would not consent to such imbecility as this.

We are hostile to indiscriminate proscription, and have written and acted against it. But we stand by Mr. Jefferson's rule, and insist that those who for twelve years have been excluded from public employment shall be excluded no longer. Let the unprovoked and wanton injustice of twelve years be repaired, and then we will gladly unite to annihilate all party considerations in making appointments to office.

But we cannot just now forget the exultation with which the Jackson organ at Washington proclaimed in 1829, that General Jackson would "reward his friends and punish his enemies," nor the avidity and gusto with which the Standard, the Boston Post, and Hill's Patriots of 'the party' hailed and re-echoed the sentiment. They may choose to forget it, but we have no choice. The remembrance is burnt into us by the years through which we and ours have endured and defied the utmost ferocity of 'the party.' At last the wheel has turned, and turned them under: and how do they deport themselves? Like men who have struggled ardently and been defeated in what they esteemed a good cause? No! rather like hounds beaten off from a carcass which their ravenous appetites cannot bear to relinquish, crying under the blows, but with eyes still straining toward the tempting food.

The *Washington Globe*—foremost in cheering on the work of proscription—is now most lugubrious in its railings over the doom of the proscribers. It sheds piteous tears over pictures of its own drawing, of clerks discharged and families beggared, which served but to move its mirth one little year ago. It paws around the dying bed of our departed President to pick up or manufacture gossip which can be made to subserve its ends of detraction and mischief. Is not this paltry and contemptible?

A gentleman now in this city was in Washington from the time General Harrison was inaugurated as President to the time of his death: he is a personal friend of Miss Clark, the lady the *Globe* pretends to quote for its assertions that General Harrison was annoyed by his Cabinet making removals against his will or knowledge, during his illness. This gentleman conversed with Miss Clark daily before the General's illness, during his illness, and after his death; and has heard every incident of his illness described by her. Knowing Miss Clark well, he does not believe one word of the statements of the *Globe*, which are pretended to be derived from her. It is so completely at variance with all her conversations with him. Miss Clark stated to this gentleman that the General had been excessively distressed by the wives of the Clerks of the Departments in Washington going to him, with their children by the hand, weeping, and begging the General not to turn their husbands out of office; and these were the wives of men still in office, but who knew that the conduct of their husbands had been so bad in abusing the General before his election, that they could not expect to be retained. It was in one of these scenes that the General said "he could not stand it." It is notorious to almost every person in Washington that there are men, now in office in that city, who swore that they would resign as soon as they heard of General Harrison's election; and the wives of some of these very men have beseeched General Harrison to retain them in office.

Miss Clark stated to this gentleman that the General was perfectly sensible up to 7 o'clock Saturday evening, (from which time to his decease, this gentleman was in the room,) and that his only wandering expressions were uttered when partially asleep; and that he seemed to imagine himself in Cabinet Council mildly directing business—but at no time did he utter a full sentence. They were only words which led to this inference. The President did no business whatever during his illness. Even his family had little or no intercourse with him, except to attend to his wants; and so quiet did the medical gentlemen determine to keep him, that they would not admit the Rev. Mr. Hawley till all hope was gone. The *Globe* may be able to create the impression abroad that Gen. Harrison was annoyed by his friends during his illness, but it cannot do it in Washington where the facts are well known.

Large Cargoes.—The American ship *St. Petersburg* left Mobile for Liverpool on the 9th inst. with a cargo of 2,261 bales of cotton, the aggregate weight of which was 1,431,000 lbs. supposed to be the largest ship load of cotton ever cleared from a port in this country. This cargo, although numbering less bales, exceeds in weight the great cargo of the British ship *England*, (which also cleared from that port last season,) 20,595 lbs.—the cargo of the *England* being 3,003 bales, weighing 1,401,405 lbs. The *St. Petersburg* likewise carried out last season, a cargo but little inferior to the present one, having 2,904 bales, weighing 1,352,800 lbs.

The Br. ship John Bolton. Capt. Tuelin, which cleared on the 9th for Liverpool, had on board 2,562 bales of cotton, the weight of which amounts to 1,237,934 lbs. valued at \$130,530.29.

There are said to be two or three ships more in Mobile bay, which will probably tell a higher figure than either of the above—at least their capacity is greater, two of them rating at 1000 tons, and a third only four tons short of 1200, custom house measurement.

The Queen of England.—The private purse of the Queen of England amounts to £80,000 per annum, or £164 7s 10d a day. She has beside Buckingham Palace, St. James's Palace, Windsor Castle, and Brighton Pavilion. Including the expenses of the royal household, royal bounties and charities, pensions, unappropriated money, etc., the Queen's income annually is £215,000, or £1,137 a day. Queen Adelaide receives £100,000 a year, or £274 a day.

Miraculous Escape.—A young man in Milford, N. Y. was knocked down by lightning, on the 2d inst. while passing near a large oak tree, which was shivered to atoms and scattered over an area of five acres. Although completely surrounded by the fragments of the tree, yet, strange to say, he received no other injury than being severely stunned by the shock.

THE LATE FORGERY AT CINCINNATI.

The Cincinnati Gazette of Saturday, referring to its previous article, (noticed yesterday) detailing the means by which a certain "W. M. Parker" managed to defraud the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati out of the sum of \$13,000, has the following additional particulars:

"In addition to the facts then stated, we have since learned that the same villain, under the name of Robert Dawson, appeared at Louisville on the 31st ult. and called at the Bank of Kentucky for a half certificate of deposit of the Commercial Bank of New Orleans, which had been enclosed to Mr. Gwathmey, the Cashier, in a letter which is an exact copy of that to Mr. Gano, except the names. The amount of the certificate was \$13,000, which was purchased by Mr. Gwathmey, and paid for in Kentucky, Indiana, and Cincinnati bank notes, in about equal amounts. Mr. G. describes the swindler as a rather short, thick set man, with a broad forehead, hair thin, face fallow, a defect in a fore tooth, and thinks he was a little slow-shouldered.

A letter was also received by Mr. Bush, Cashier of the Branch of the N. Bank of Kentucky, at Covington, purporting to be from Mr. Copeland, Cashier of the Merchant's Bank, New Orleans, dated March 17, enclosing a forged certificate of that Bank for \$11,000 specie, to Mr. Bush, to be delivered to W. M. Parker, which letter bears the New Orleans post mark, but having been first sent to some wrong office, did not reach Mr. Bush until three days ago. This certificate has never been called for.

It is now evident that Mr. Dawson, or Mr. Parker, is operating largely, and has probably made attempts upon other banks. As he is, evidently, an Englishman, it is not improbable he is the same adroit villain whose arrival in the United States from London was lately announced in the papers. His frauds have, no doubt, already been great, and the public eye everywhere should be on the look out.

We are authorized by the officers of the Bank of Kentucky, and Com. Bank of Cincinnati, to say that a liberal reward will be offered by these Banks for the apprehension of this rogue. From the magnitude of his scheme of operations it is most probable he has accomplices.

We understand, that the individual who has made himself notorious by his swindling operations in Cincinnati and Louisville, has also defrauded Jacob Little & Co. of this city, of some \$23,000. The Bank of America recently received one half of a letter from the Commercial Bank of New Orleans, precisely similar to the one received by the Cashier of the Lafayette Bank, Cincinnati; a few days after, the other half was presented, compared, approved and sold to Little & Co. for the sum mentioned above. On receiving the money, the swindler who called himself Nathaniel Britton, immediately disappeared. The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette of yesterday says, that he attempted a similar operation on the Girard Bank of that city, but was unsuccessful.

State Prison Statistics.—Mr. A. M. C. Smith, Deputy Sheriff, who conducts the prisoners from this city to Sing Sing prison, informs us that 15 prisoners have been discharged the present month by expiration of sentence. On the 21st instant, there remained in prison 361 prisoners, of whom 789 were males and 72 females. The four prisoners, viz. Provost, Bowme, Green and Moore, who were taken up to the prison by Mr. Smith, the Deputy Sheriff, had served 43 years aggregate in that prison; and, as they are sentenced for 34 years more, if they serve out that period, they will have served 82 years in that prison, or average 20½ years each.

A most splendid engraving by Sartain, from a Painting by White of Charleston, has just been issued by the Apollo Association. It is a representation of that well known passage in American History, Gen. Marion in his swamp encampment inviting a British officer to dinner. Nothing can be better expressed than the resolute, self-possessed bearing of the American General or the look of surprise with which the British officer regards the scanty preparations for the rustic meal. The plate is a fine specimen of the art, and worthily celebrates a sublime incident in our early history.

Fire at Williamsport, Pa.—A very large fire occurred at Williamsport Pa. on the night of the 18th inst. The fire, which is supposed to have been the work incendiary, originated in the stables attached to the hotel of T. Hall, which, together with the large hotel and store and two dwelling houses adjoining, belonging to Messrs. Grafus, were entirely consumed. Several stables and the tannery of Mr. Updegraff were also destroyed. The flames spread with such rapidity that two or three houses were burned to death in the stable where the fire originated.

Another Insult to the American Flag by a British Man-of-War.—Captain Wyse of the *Leonidas*, at Baltimore from Rio de Janeiro, states that on the 16th of March, in lat. 9 30 S. long. 35 47 W. he was fired into, and brought to, by the British sloop of war *Rose*; the boat sent on board, the papers demanded and examined, under the plea of supposing that she was a slave. After detaining him for some time she was allowed to proceed.

The Hudson River Chronicle says: that a German, whose name was not known, while on his way from New York to that place on board the steamboat *Kosinski*, last evening, fell into the machinery of the boat, and was killed. He fell from the promenade deck, under the cross-head, and went down among the machinery. When found his head was mashed to a pulp.

Profanity.—A colored woman, named Ann Johnson, was fined on Wednesday, in Philadelphia, for swearing twenty profane oaths, \$13.40, 67 cents for each oath. Another colored woman, named Maria Burkett, was fined by the Alderman, at the same time, \$4.02, for swearing six oaths. Both defendants were committed to prison, in default of the money. They will be incarcerated twenty-four hours for every oath.

Michigan Execution Law.—A law concerning sales on Execution has been enacted by the Legislature of Michigan during the present session, and is now in force. It requires an appraisement by three disinterested persons, and prohibits a sale of either real or personal property unless it will bring two-thirds of its appraised cash value.

Frozen to Death.—An intemperate man by the name of Paul Goff was found dead in the snow near Taunton, Mass., on Wednesday last. He left a neighbor's house on Monday night, about nine o'clock, for his home, and it is supposed perished in the storm on the way.

Narrow Escape.—The Hon. J. R. Giddings, of Ohio, was recently brought to the verge of the grave, by a mistake in taking some medicine. At the last accounts his recovery was not certain, but highly probable.

The three boys accused of the murder of the lad Phelps in Brooklyn last summer, have been arraigned before the King's County Over and Terminer. They pleaded not guilty. Their trial will not come on at this term.

Lumber.—A large quantity of lumber from the different counties on the banks of the Delaware, is now on its way to Philadelphia. Several large rafts have already arrived.

The Steam Frigate now building at Philadelphia is nearly finished, and it is said she will be launched on the 5th of May.

The Spring Races over the Union Course will commence on Tuesday, the 4th of May.

The number of taverns in Philadelphia is computed to be one to every fifty families.

PARTY NAMES.

Before we enter upon a critical examination of the great increase, and evident excess of official patronage, in every department of our various governments, whether general, state, or municipal, it may be proper and expedient, to make a few remarks as to the applicability of the party names now in common use. We all know that names are words, and Dr. Johnson has said in the preface to his dictionary, that "words are things;" so are the names by which political parties are known and distinguished, not unfrequently important things, and conducive to great results.

Every political party, whenever it has the means of doing it, assumes the name which it deems the most significant, expressive and popular. Such was that of Federalist, by the framers and advocates of the Constitution of the United States; Republicans, by the followers of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe; Democrats, by the supporters of Jackson and Van Buren; and, Whigs by the opponents of the administrations of the two latter Presidents. These are the only occasions on which a great political party has had an opportunity of assuming a name with any chance of remaining permanent for many years. Federalism lasted twelve years, Republicanism twenty-four years, then came the no-party Administration of J. Q. Adams, four years; which was succeeded by the twelve years reign of Jackson and Van Buren, whose Administrations first assumed the name of Democratic.

It often happens that one political party from some incidental circumstance, will be able to fasten an epithet upon its opponents which they are compelled to respond to and cannot shake off. Of this character was the term *Backtail*, applied to the opponents of De Witt Clinton; and the modern phrase *Loco-Foco*, as applicable to the followers of Van Buren and Jackson. It is quite evident that such epithets do neither good nor harm, either to the party using or to the party to whom they are applied. The People ought to, and always will, judge of every Administration by its measures, and of the character of its public officers, by their acts; and no nick-name applied to them can have any permanent effect. It is precisely for the same reason that a political party derives no advantage from a popular name, the moment it is known that they do not deserve it.

For instance, the advocates of Van Buren's and Jackson's Administrations still call their party Democratic.—This is the same party which the whole People by an overwhelming majority have recently removed and discarded for wastefulness, profligacy, and the most gross prostitution and corruption. It is sheer nonsense to call a political party Democratic that has so recently been condemned by the (demons), the People themselves. The name in future, as applicable to that party, will only stand out as a glaring inconsistency, inviting injurious comparisons between facts and professions; while, like the name of Federalist in by-gone years, it will sink them more and more until the party itself will become extinct.

It is a curious fact that the word Democrat was considered a term of reproach in the early years of our Government, and during the Administrations of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, it was but very seldom used in political proceedings. Now, it seems to have arisen in universal favor with all parties; and we could not but help remark at the funeral ceremonies of General Harrison, that the flags of the opposing political parties were inscribed—the one, "Democratic Whig," the other "Democratic Republican." This exhibition must have appeared as something very singular to a foreigner, as it did to some extent to ourselves; and it forcibly reminded us of the remark of our worthy friend Judah Hammond, that "political events form cycles in history."

For ourselves, although we yield to none in our regard for popular rights, which we mean to make manifest by a fearless advocacy of them, on all occasions; still, we have no desire to enter into a scuffle with the *Loco-Focos*, about the possession of a name, which they have to a great extent, desecrated. The name of Whig, under which our ancestors achieved the independence of the country, has an odor of patriotism about it that we like, and will do well enough for us. And we are the more inclined to this name, as the word Democratic has so recently been applied to principles so ultra and absurd, and to measures so ruinous, that we are satisfied the phrase itself is at this moment powerless with the great mass of the people; and such we think should be the course of all such as design hereafter to support the present Administration, which it is now known is pledged to take a middle course, avoiding the extremes of either party.

RHOE ISLAND.—The Annual Election in this State took place on Wednesday of this week. The Whig candidates—Samuel W. King, Governor, Robert B. Cranston and Joseph L. Tillinghast, Members of Congress, &c. &c. were re-elected with little or no opposition.

JUSTIN HARRIS. Esq., late Circuit Judge, is proposed as a Whig candidate for Congress in the Second District (Mr. Casey's) of Illinois. We suspect the Whigs will not do better than to support Mr. Casey.

Francis Gallagher, now of the House of Delegates, and James Murray, Secretary to Gov. Grason, are the Opposition candidates for Congress in the Baltimore District, in place of Messrs. Carroll and Hillen, who decline a canvass. The contest between them and Messrs. Kennedy and Randall will be a severe one.

Hon. Charles Hudson of Westminster, was unanimously nominated by a Whig Convention held at Worcester, Mass., on the 19th inst. as the candidate for Representative to Congress in place of Hon. Levi Lincoln. Mr. Hudson has been for many years a Member of the State Legislature.

Hon. John C. Calhoun was at Athens, Geo., on the 13th instant, on his way to visit his son in Alabama. He was tendered, but forced to decline, the compliment of a public dinner.

The legal voters of Thomaston, Maine, at their late annual meeting decided by a vote of 359 to 15 in favor of withdrawing licenses.

Hartford, Ct. elected Whig Officers on Monday, with little opposition.

Portland made a second trial on Monday to elect a Mayor, but without success. Vote: Southgate, V. B. 737; Churchill, W. 577; Cutler, do. 263; scattering 33.

Mrs. M. S. Gove, the female lecturer on Physiology and Physical Education, is lecturing at Philadelphia with decided success. She has lectured several times to mixed audiences.

New Music.—Atwill, 291 Broadway, has just published the *Lay of La Gitana*, 'Come and Wander With Me,' and 'The Normandy Maid,' as sung by Mrs. Sutton; 'Remember Me,' by Mr. Penson; and 'The Boat Clock,' as sung by Miss Poole, written by Eliza Cook. They are all approved pieces, and are printed in excellent style.

Hartford and Springfield Railroad.—The books for subscription were opened a few days since for \$400,000; but people do not appear very eager to obtain it, as only \$30,000 were subscribed in Hartford, \$4000 in New Haven, and \$1200 in Springfield.

Senator Henderson, of Mississippi, has addressed a letter to the People of the State which he represents, upon the questions which he considers likely to be agitated at the Extra Session. Speaking of the probability of the passage of a bill to incorporate a Bank of the United States, he says:

"The remedy of a National Bank is now again, for a third time, to be resorted to, and, with a repeal of the Sub-Treasury law, will be adopted at the called session. It can hardly be questioned that the following States are in favor of this measure of reform, viz: Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New-York, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Louisiana, Indiana, Mississippi, and Michigan, in all 17, and having 159 Representatives out of 242. Of the remaining States, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Georgia, with 40 Representatives, I set down as doubtful upon the question. New-Hampshire, Virginia, South Carolina, Alabama, Missouri and Arkansas, with 43 Representatives, are all the States which I think can be counted in decided opposition. It is not expected, however, that the vote in the Congress of May next on this measure will conform to this computation. On the contrary, but a bare majority in the Senate can be looked for as at present organized."

Distressing Occurrence.—On Monday evening last, a little after sunset, the house occupied by Mr. Schenig, corner of 1 and 15th streets, was discovered to be on fire in the second story. By timely and active efforts, the flames were subdued, and when the chamber was cleared of the smoke, the dreadful spectacle was presented of the lifeless body of one of Mr. Schenig's children on the floor, burned almost to a crisp. Both the parents were absent when this sad event occurred. The mother had crossed the street to a neighbor's, a short time previously, leaving directions to the eldest daughter to make a fire, who, having arranged the fuel properly, left a lighted lamp on the hearth, and went to the pump for water. It is supposed her sister, who was about four years old, unguardedly approached the lamp, and finding her clothes on fire, hurried up stairs, and hid herself under the bed, where her remains were found. A babe which was slumbering in its cradle in the same room was rescued unharmed. [Washington Globe.]

The Cherokees and the Creeks.—We were recently favored with the perusal of some letters from a young gentleman of our acquaintance, who is travelling among the Indians in Arkansas. In one of these letters, written at Osark, Franklin Co., (Arkansas) he gives a very interesting account of the Cherokees. About one-third of them, he says, are of a dark complexion, and the remainder are as light as many "white" men. Their houses are well furnished—better even than the average of the houses occupied by the agriculturalists in Massachusetts or Rhode Island. The floors are carpets, the centre table is covered with annuals and the perished, the chairs of the day, and some families have pianofortes. Their daughters have been educated in Georgia and Tennessee. As for wealth, many of the Cherokees are worth from ten thousand to fifty thousand dollars, and several can count their quarter of a million.

The Creeks are not quite so civilized as the Cherokees, but they are much better than the white people along the line of Arkansas. [Lowell Courier.]

The Death of a Clergyman.—A Baptist clergyman, named King Griswold, was recently killed at Cincinnati by violence. The Chronicle of that city says: "He was, we understand, a Baptist clergyman, laboring in the western part of the city, and was killed in consequence of offence taken at some of his remarks. We have thought it proper to suppress names and to give no further particulars, until an official examination is had. The violence was committed, we understand, last Friday, and the unfortunate sufferer expired Monday."

The Ohio River is in admirable boating order.

City Intelligence.

Reported for the New-York Tribune.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Calendar for THIS DAY, April 23.—Nos. 31, 65, 49, 50, 392, 67, 71, 17, 54, 74, 26, 77, 79, 80, 339, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Calendar for THIS DAY, April 23.—First panel: 115, 121, 123, 125, 127, 137, 331, 335, 129, 133, 135, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155. Second panel: 52, 56, 64, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 84, 88, 90, 94, 96, 109, 102.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Thursday.—Before the Recorder, Judges Lynch and Inglis, and Aldermen Ferris and Smith.

Cyrus Shaffer was tried for an assault and battery on Charles White, of 136 Monroe street, on the 18th January last. The affair occurred at the second story of the store 111 South street, occupied by defendant, into which the complainant went to serve a subpoena, when, as was deposed, the accused ordered him out, struck him, kicked him with his heel in the back, and thrust him down stairs, part of the way head foremost, when he caught and saved himself.

It was proved by Mr. Merson that complainant was very badly hurt.

The Jury found a verdict of guilty.

John Florence was tried for an assault and battery on James P. Allen, of 814 Barclay street, on the night of the 21st February last.

The complainant deposed that he went to the door of the cellar of the defendant's son to get some oysters, and before he went down the stairs, the accused met him and struck him on the head with a club, which injured him very much, and that the son of the accused followed this also with blows.

It was proved that the complainant and another person came to the door of the oyster cellar in liquor—were very profane and abusive, and crying out against the son of the accused, a boy of 15 years old—knock his head off—struck him a severe blow, and was about repeating it, when the accused came up and struck the complainant with a small stick, to protect his son. Other persons then interfered, and gave the complainant and his companion a beating.

The Jury found the defendant not guilty, and the Court ordered the complainant to pay the costs of prosecution.

Tokias Boudinot was tried for an assault and battery on Abraham G. Craso, of 45 Orchard street, in the store of the latter, in Fulton street, on the 26th October last. The assault grew out of a political dispute in relation to the Glenworth affair, and both parties being to blame.

The Jury found the accused not guilty.

Joseph Thompson, colored man, was tried with Edward W. Powers, was tried for petit larceny, stealing a piece of rag carpeting worth \$5, from Walter Calhoun, of 3 Grand street, in November last, which they sold to George Schwalder, of 81 Reade street.

The Jury found the prisoner not guilty.

Edward W. Powers pleaded guilty to the foregoing petit larceny—stealing the carpet from Walter Calhoun. Plea received and recorded.

Edward W. Powers was then tried for burglary in the third degree—breaking into the store of Elias A. Day, of 254 Hudson street, corner of Charlton street, on the night of the 19th February last, and stealing ten or more smoked hams and shoulders, weighing 200 pounds, worth \$18. The house was forcibly entered through the front door, and about 100 pounds of the ham and shoulders were found in a house in Vandam street near Hudson street; had been occupied by the prisoner, who had fled. Prisoner, after his arrest, admitted to Officer Reiley that himself and James Bowne, colored man, had entered and robbed the store.

The Jury found the prisoner guilty of petit larceny only.

The same prisoner, implicated with James Bowne, was then tried for a burglary in the third degree—breaking into the store of Daniel Fish, 168 Chapel street, on the night of the 31st January last, and stealing twelve or more smoked hams and shoulders, weighing 200 pounds, worth \$18. The house was forcibly entered through the front door, and about 100 pounds of the ham and shoulders were found in a house in Vandam street near Hudson street; had been occupied by the prisoner, who had fled. Prisoner, after his arrest, admitted to Officer Reiley that himself and James Bowne, colored man, had entered and robbed the store.

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By this Morning's Southern Mail.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.—The schooner *Doric*, Capt. R. B. Balford, arrived at New-Orleans on the 13th instant from Tampico, which place she left on the 31st ultimo, with date from the city of Mexico to the 20th ultimo.

The *Precursor*, under date of the 12th, announces that Congress is actively engaged in furnishing the Government with the necessary means to prosecute the conquest of Texas.

The city papers speak in flattering terms of the perfect degree of tranquility which reigns throughout the country, with the exception of the province of Amichoacan, the revolutionary spirit had subsided every where.

Private letters received at Tampico mention the discovery of a rebellious plot, the object of which was to revolutionize the Province of Huasteca from Tuxpan to Tampico. The conspiracy, it appears, was to have been led on by the surgeons of Yucatan. Several arrests had been made.

The *Doric* brought \$6000 in specie.

The President receives visitors on business daily between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock. After the latter hour he receives visits of compliment, of friends, and of strangers who desire to be presented to him. The courtesy and banality (habitual in him) with which he receives his fellow citizens make the most favorable impression on all who approach him. [Nat. Int.]

The letting of Mail Contracts for the Eastern mail routes (including New-York) has brought a good number of strangers to our city. The bidding is over, and the Postmaster General is now engaged in deciding upon the bids. The whole of this very laborious business will, we suppose, be completed within this week. [Nat. Int.]

We learn from the Alexandria Gazette that, under the appropriation for Fort Washington, passed by Congress at its last session, the refitting of that Fortification has